Amusements Co-Night.

BISOU OPERA HOUSE—S—" Orpheus and Eurydice," CASEO—S—" The Beggar Student." DALY'S THEATER—S—" Seven-Twenty-Eight." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—"Those Bells" and "Hob GRAND OFFICE HOUSE.S.—"Those Bells" and "Hou-bles."

HAVELLY'S COMEDY THEATHE.—S.—"La Grande Duchesse."

MADISON SQUARE THEATHE.—S.—"The Rajah."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—Fanciers' Show.

NEW PARK THEATE.—S.—Jananesiek.

NEMO'S GARDEN.—S.—"One of the Pinest."

FTAR THEATHE.—S.—"A Offikarcis."

THEATHE COMIQUE.—S.—"Cordelia's Aspirations."

UNION SQUARE THEATHE.—S.—"Storm Beaten."

WALLACK'S THEATHE.—S.—"Deception."

3D AVENUE THEATHE.—S.—"A Wife's Perfl."

14TH STREET THEATHE.—S.—" A Wife's Perfl."

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Ensinces Notices.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A heavy storm prevailed in England yesterday. - The anniversary of the patron saint of King Alfonso was observed in Spain It is not expected that an attack on Bac-Ninh will be made before March. === Sir Charles Dilke delivered a speech in Kensington on Egyptian affairs. Mr. Moody began a mission in Stratford-le-Bow.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was reported favorably; a resolution was agreed to calling upon the Attorney-General for infor nation respecting compensation for special attorneys in the Star Route cases ; joint resolution was passed permitting L. K. Reynolds, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Austria; Senator Sherman introduced resolutions looking to the investigation of the Dannville massacre and the Copiah County murder. - In the House a reso-Intion was referred, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the trade between the United States and Mexico; a bill was reported to supply deficiencies in regard to rebate of tobacco tax; a bill was reported creating a Department of Agriculture.

Dome-ric .- James Nutt was pronounced same and liberated yesterday. ____ A Leadville bank closed yesterday, to the indignation of depositors, -Smallpox has broken out in an Indianapolis jail. A new express company has been formed at Baltimore. — The New-Jersey Masonic Grand Lodge met, ____ Two men were suffocated by gasoline fumes at Saratoga. - A counterfeiter of silver coin was arrested at Jamestown, N. Y. The New-Jersey Lezislature has adjourned until Monday. === Frost has wrought havoe with regetable crops in South Carolina.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Union League Club reception to President Arthur last evening was at-General tended by nearly 2,000 persons. Grant has written a letter in regard to the Mexican treaty. - Mr. De Meli continued his testimony yesterday. There were some lively passages in the Feuardent suit. - A heavy decline occurred in Northern Pacific and its allied stocks. The Board of Education divided up its appropriation. = A verdict for over \$6,000 was rendered against Mrs. Mandelbaum.

The third annual Ensilage Congress was begun. - The Fanciers' Show at the Madison Square Garden was opened. While in court the would-be duellists were reconciled. - Flexible roads for rapid transit were explained to the Commissioners. . . . Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 85.62 cents. Stocks were active and gen erally higher, but later were depressed by the free sales of the Northern Pacifics and closed feverish.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather, followed by lower temperature and probably rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 29°; average, 3478°.

Unless some relative of Dukes, at present un known, takes up the work of revenge, we have heard about the last of James Nutt. The physicians who examined him as to his sanity yesterday declared that he is perfectly sound in mind and entirely responsible for his actions. So he has been set at liberty. No better proof than this could be required to show how ridiculous it was to bring in a verdict of not guilty on account of emotional insanity.

General Grant does not often take the trouble to correct stories which are told about him, wisely trusting to the common-sense of the public not to believe them. But the report that he is pecuniarily interested with Senor Romero in the ratification of the Mexican treaty has called forth a vigorous denial. His letter on the subject is printed in another column of this paper. In addition to correcting the false report referred to, General Grant seizes the opportunity to set forth some arguments in behalf of the treaty. They seem designed especially to meet the objections of the sugar

The report of the State Assessors is the strongest kind of an argument for the revision of the tax laws. In twenty-seven counties the officers have found only three towns where uniform assessment of property prevails. This state of affairs is mainly due to the various interpretations given to statutes governing assessments, and the only remedy seems to be new legislation. The Assessors make a number of suggestions which should be carefully considered upon their merits. One of them is to tax all incomes of more than \$10,000; and another is that debts created for the mere purpose of reducing taxation on personal property shall not be treated as just debts. It might be difficult, it strikes us, to decide precisely which debts were just and which were not.

The verdict for over \$6,000 obtained in the Supreme Court yesterday by a Boston merchant against Mrs. Frederika Mandelbaum, charged with receiving stolen goods, ought to end this feverish desire to modify that record. On the cost of improvement. notorious woman's career in this city. She has long been known in police circles as one of the situation at this time is that one of the great shrewdest, "fences" in New-York. She had parties is calmly awaiting the verdict of the money obtained apparently from selling stolen people, with absolute and unqualified readiness goods, and influence, obtained-nobody knows to be judged by the record as it stands. There how; and she had long contrived to keep out of are individuals in the party who wish to perfect trouble. In addition to helping thieves to dis- their personal hold upon the confidence of

of her always affectionately as " Mother Mandelbaum," If there is any truth in the saying that the receiver is as bad as the thief, the verdict obtained yesterday ought to be a step toward proving it in this case.

In another column of this impression will be found an extract from an address delivered last evening at Haverford College Penn., by Mr. James Wood, a practical farmer of Mt. Kisco in this State. Mr. Wood discussed the tariff question from the agriculturist's point of view. It has long been a favorite cry of the Free Traders that by duties on certain imports the farmers were unjustly taxed to help manufacturers. Mr. Wood shows that the farmers cannot regard the tariff as in any sense harmful to them, because by promoting home manufactures of all kinds it gives them a market for many products which otherwise they could not afford to raise. Some excellent illustrations of the way in which Protection thus benefits the farming community are given in the article referred to, the force of which even Free Traders ought to be able to sec.

The House has already put itself on record at this session as opposed to any investigation of Southern political crimes. We shall soon see now what the temper of the Senators is. Yesterday Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine into the Danville (Va.) see if any Constitutional rights have been violated, and to report by bill or otherwise as soon as may be. The preamble contained a fair statement of the facts of both these crimes. The resolution went over until to-day under objection. The objection must have been made for pure form's sake, we suppose. Certainly no Senator, whatever his politics, should object to have the riot and the murder impartially examined. Either they were political crimes or they were not. In either case all honest, lawrespecting citizens ought to be glad to have the

The reception given to the President of the United States, last night, by his fellowmember of the Union League Club was worthy of the club, and of the President. Whoever seeks for a hidden political significance in it will be mistaken. General Arthur been a member of the club since the days of the war-not always entirely in accord with the majority of its members on purely partisan questions, but under all circumstan es and at ail times commanding their personal regard and esteem. The club has for a long time tendered such a mark of respect to every succeeding President. There was every reason why, when tendered to a President who was a New-Yorker, long an active member and habitual attendant, with whose administration his fellow-members were satisfied, and of whose personal conduct under the trying circumstances they were proud, it should be marked by unusual heartiness and cordiality. The fine club house never looked better, and the members and their friends never appeared in such force. It was a proper and dignified tribute to a President whom every member thought deserving of it.

THE POW RS OF THE COVERNOR. The other day the Legislature in the exercise of its discretion declined to make an immediate appropriation for the purpose of continuing work upon the Capitol. It seems, according to The Buffalo Express, that Governor Cleveland was much annoyed at the course pursued by the Senate in this matter. The Albany correspondent of that paper represents him as saying: "I "shall tell Lansing just what I think of him "when he comes in here to see about some of "his bills." Mr. Lansing is chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate-the committee to which the question of appropriating money is sent.

We submit that this won't do. The Constitution gives the Governor no right to call to account a member of a co-ordinate branch of the State Government. It is made his duty, by that instrument of last resort, to communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State; to expedite all measures that may be resolved upon by the Legislature, signing or vetoing them according as he approves or disapproves; and to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. Nowhere does the Constitution make him the censor of any law-maker. But the Constitution does provide that "for any speech or debate in either House "of the Legislature the members shall not be questioned in any other place." The phrase, in any other place," is doubtless commodious enough to include the Executive Chamber.

We are inclined to dwell upon this point because this is not the first time the Governor has assumed functions that are not conferred upon his office by the Constitution. Last winter he sent to the Senate a certain nomination. It was for the Senate, and the Senate alone, to decide whether it would confirm or reject. By "hanging up" the nomination the Senate virtually rejected it. The result was that the Governor addressed a message to that body which was proper on no other theory than that the Constitution gave the Governor not only the power to nominate but the power to assist the Senate in its disposal of nominations. This extraordinary message, it will be remembered, eulogized the nominee, and characterized the opposition to confirmation as "captious" and as being inspired by "an overweening greed for patronage."

It is manifest that the best interests of the people demand that our Senators and Assemblymen should transact the important duties devolving upon them without fear or favor from any quarter. Certainly Executive interference is gravely to be deprecated. We trust that the Democratic press, which at intervals discourses so impressively concerning the evils of centralization, will join us in requesting the Governor to respect the freedom and independence of the Legislature.

A CONTRAST.

The Republicans feel, with good reason, that they are not called upon to "make issues" for the coming Presidential campaign. Their record is before the country. By that they are willing to be judged. A year or two ago, they were anxious to set themselves right on some matters, on which they had not at that time done all that they felt that the country desired, or on which their action had been misrepresented or misunderstood. But that work has been done; well or ill, it is for the people to judge. Nothing that the Republicans can now do or say can materially change the record which they have made during twenty-three consecutive years of their administration of the Government. Nor do they manifest any contrary, the most striking fact in the political

any real modification of its position as a whole. This is not because all Republicans think their party faultless. On the contrary, its real faults have been more unsparingly criticised by Republicans than by Democrats, and it has been captionsly censured by Republicans in almost countless instances where its action, if not the best conceivable, has been on the whole the best that was practicable. This remarkable freedom of criticism has never been discouraged by intelligent members of the party; they have seen that it helped to avoid mistakes and to correct errors. But Republicans feel that, on the whole, they have a right to be proud of their party as the bravest, the most patriotic, the wisest and the most successful party ever seen among men. They look in vain for its parallel after year the fertile resources of inventors are in the history of any other self-governing drawn upon for additions to the already volumicountry, for in other lands, when lofty motives have inspired action, there has never been enough of practical statesmanship to secure public support for a long period. They rejoice to contrast it with any other party ever seen in this country, both as to the progressive tendency of its acts and the general excellence of its administration, and as to the wisdom in the projection of signals and life-lines from shown in moving fast enough and yet not too fast to take the people with it. On every great | tical improvements during the past twenty question of the past, its course has been vindicated by the results and by the confession of its opponents. On every disputed question of the present, it has taken a position which it believes riot and the Copiah (Miss.) County murder, to the people will sustain. Best of all, it has shown that it can correct its own errors, purge itself when there is need, and move forward as

the needs of the country change.
It is not possible to say these things of any other party, Democrats do not say for themselves that they have successfully consulted the that they have found the right course in great emergencies, or that they have been wisely led, or that their policy, if adopted, would have or to correct errors among themselves. On the they confess that, where they have had unrestrained power, as in New-York city, they have failed to provide good government, or to clear away corruption, or even to repress the influence necessity has pushed them into courses of for criminal or stapid conduct on great questions now pending. The whole party is boiling over at Washington, in its half-crazed anxiety to get its record straightened out so that it may

have a chance of success. The marvel is that any Democrat can imagine the people do not see it. Among all the proofs of Democratic stupidity and incompetence, perhaps not one is more convincing than this, that the party, while presenting such a contrast with its rival, really deludes itself at times with a hope of success. Does it suppose that more than half the voters are fools?

MR. OLNEY AND THE GAMBLERS. g We know that it will gratify District Attorney Olney to be informed of the facts given in another column concerning the indictment of Thomas P. Walsh for keeping a gambling house in the Bowery. Mr. Walsh is a conspicuous ornament of the County Democratic organization, in which Mr. Olney and he have long been active and zealous fellow-leaders. It seems that the indictment in some mysterious way was juggled into a place which did not belong to it, being put among the papers which had already been acted on in court, although it had never been either tried or dismissed.

This happened before Mr. Olney came into office, but he now has an opportunity to set the matter right. He has professed great eagerness of late to get proof of the existence of gambling in New-York. Here is a chance for him to signalize his administration by an effective We shall look to see the case against the leader of the County Democracy in the IId in full working order; which will float its oc-Assembly District pressed with unsparing

TO SAVE THE ADIRONDACKS.

We understand that the Chamber of Com merce Committee have not been so well pleased as they hoped to be with the bill which Senator Lansing has introduced, and that they now think of preparing one of their own to be presented at an early date.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee and the other friends of the Adirondacks should | solve it, and it ought to be taken in hand more avoid the danger of undertaking too much. They thus repel, through fears of expense, talk of heavy taxation, danger of jobs and the like, the very support they would naturally get. The people of the State desire the Adirondack forests preserved. They can only be kept from making that desire a peremptory demand upon their law-makers through alarm at the enormous expense it might entail. Why then should not the Chamber of Commerce Committee confine its efforts entirely to the southern slope of the Adirondacks, or, in all, say about one-fourth of the Adirondack wilderness? Leave the rest, which is the best lumbering region, for future consideration. Protect every foot of land from which water flows into the Hudson or into the Erie Canal, and let that which feeds the St. Lawrence wait. This would immensely simplify the work in hand, reduce the cost, and increase the popularity of the measure.

EXPANDING THE PARK AREA. The commission that was authorized by the last Legislature to select and locate lands for public parks in the annexed district of this city has made a long report, showing that it performed in a liberal manner the task assigned it. A bill prepared by the commission, for the purpose of carrying out its recommendations, has been introduced into the Legislature. If passed in its present shape, the city will be compelled to purchase at once all the lands selected by the commission for parks and parkways in the annexed district. There ought to be no mandatory clause in the bill. Before the purchase of the land is authorized its cost should be known.

The commission has located six new parks and three parkways in the annexed district, containing a total of nearly 3,750 acres. The present park area of the city, including Central and all the minor parks, is 1,094 acres. The increase proposed by the commission will amount to 343 per cent. Before the city undertakes the purchase and maintenance of this additional park area it should provide for a more effective and economical control than that exercised over the existing parks. If this is not done there will be a much greater increase than 343 per cent in the cost of maintenance, exclusive of the original

There is, no doubt, a great deal of force in the statistics of the commission showing that New-York is much worse off than many other large cities in regard to parks and public lands, and that the increased tax income from the territory surrounding Central Park has made that a profitable investment. New parks in the annexed money to make a defence in court. They spoke party, which desires at this time to bring about time to provide for them. But the need is not urgently required in view of the continued agitation recently sugaged in the continued agitation recen

so imperative that the outlay should be authorized without fuller public discussion and an exact knowledge of the cost.

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES AT SEA. The wreck of the steamer City of Columbus once more calls attention to the practical failure of every accepted means of saving life in disasters at sea. The City of Columbus was supposed to be fully equipped with life-saving appliances. She had seven metallic boats, a life raft, and several hundred life-preservers. Yet only one of her boats reached shore, her liferaft only insured the death of those who trusted to it, and there is no evidence that a single person was saved by the life-preservers. Year nous list of life-saving apparatus, and at every exhibition one of the most attractive departments is that which contains models of these ingenious contrivances. In the appliances for rescuing people from stranded vessels near enough to the shore to establish communications, and also in the models of life-boats, and shore stations, there have been important prac-But when we come to the problem of saving

life in disasters at sea or under any circum-

the appliances to be utilized, it does not seem that much progress has been made. The boats are always of doubtful availability, to begin with. It is necessary, in carrying boats on a sea-going vessel, so to place and secure them as that they shall be at once accessible in case of need and safe from the accidents arising from popular will. They do not say for themselves stress of weather. Of course this is very difficult, for if they are too accessible they are liable to be carried away in a storm; and if they are secured too firmly they may not be made the Nation more honored or prosperous, or available at a critical moment. As a rule the that they have been able to cast out corruption | davits are swang inboard, the boats secured by canvas covers and bands, the plugs and oars recontrary, they continually admit that their moved, and the fall-tackle rove. In theory leaders have shown almost inconceivable folly; only a few minutes are required to cut off the bands and cover (which is laced), put in plug, oars and crew, swing the davits outboard, and lower away. But nine times out of ten the plug and oars have to be searched for, and then the of the worst men among them; they sadly blocks of the fall-tackle are jammed, and then acknowledge that at the South a supposed the patent clip which ought to release the boat when it touches the water fails to work. Some violence and injustice which they do not justify; times one end is released only, and then of and they denounce each other with great heat course the boat's crew are pitched overboard. This accident has often occurred. And when a vessel has struck and has a heavy list, as in the case of the City of Columbus, the boats on the lower side become uscless, while it is doubly hard to launch those which are on the side out Nothing can add to the force of this contrast. of water. Should a vessel founder in a gale at sea the chances are that it will be impossible to launch any of the boats, even if they have not been stove or carried away before the crisis comes. And even if one or two can be launched the danger of their being dashed against the vessel before they can get away is so great as to leave little prospect of escape. As to life-rafts, while many ingenious contrivances of the kind have been invented, we do not remember an instance of the preservation of life through their means at sea. The truth is that as a rule neither boats nor rafts will live in the seas in which ocean steamers founder, and even in the case of life-boats which cannot sink, they could only keep their occupants above water long enough to let them perish from exposure. As to life-preservers, they may help a cool swimmer, but it is doubtful whether in a seaway they can ever preserve from drowning for any length of time persons unable to swim and delicate women. For when the sea is high it is difficult even for an expert swimmer to keep his head above water. He must watch his chances to take breath, and must constantly dodge the heavy waves, or he will have the life literally beaten out of him. This is what happens to the majority of those who trust to life-preservers in

What is wanted is some life-saving appliance which needs no preparation; which is always clear of a stranded or foundering vessel without swamping or staving. It is clear that none of the life-saving apparatus at present in use on sea-going vessels fulfils these requirements, and equally clear that no apparatus which does not fulfil these requirements can be of much practical service in emergencies. It is a difficult problem to solve, no doubt, but there ought to be enough inventive genius in this country to earnestly than ever, seeing what is at stake.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

Almanae-making as an art is about as old as printing. The first crude publications of this kind are believed to have been issued at Buda and Vienna about four hundred years ago. Calendars were made by the Arabian astronomers and the Alexandrian Greeks at an earlier period, and astronomical and chronological charts were common in the Middle Ages; but these were not distinctive types of the modern annuals. The first almanacs were con piled by German astronomers and printed in them own language and in Latin. In the sixteenth century there were very few publications of this sort, but in the following century a great demand for them sprang up in Germany, France and England. The most famous of these annuals was "Poor Robin's Almanack," published continuously from 1663 to 1775. The first American almanac is be lieved to have been "issued in Philadelphia in 1687. "Poor Richard's Almanac," published by Franklin during the quarter-century ending in 1757, ob tained a wide circulation not only in the Colonies but also in France and England, where its homely common-sense contrasted favorably with the vulgar wit, literary pretensions and crude superstition of university and stationers' publications. In 1763 appeared the first number of the Almanach de Gotha, a genealogical and statistical annual marking the general lines which have been followed by almanac-makers of the first rank down to the present day. There are several hundred almanacs published every year in the United States. Among these THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC has occupied a commanding position as a political authority since the day when it was founded by Mr. Greeley. The reputation of that manual is one of the honorable traditions of this office, and no pains are spared year after year to maintain its unrivalled position as the best political and commercial handbook is sned from an American press. The new issue of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC may

properly be designated as a Tariff number. Promi nce is given in its pages to a National issue of commanding importance to the American people Twenty pages are devoted to an analysis of the Tariff Act of 1883. In parallel columns are shown the rate of duty on every article named in the revised Tariff schedules, the corresponding rate imposed in the old Tariff, and the rate recommended by the Tariff Commission. These tables are of the highest importance, since the changes that were actually made together with those that were recommended are disclosed at a single glance. In a final series of columns are given the values of the importation of each article during the last fiscal year and the gross amount of duties collected. These tables present in a compact an intelligible form the substance of the elaborate array of statistical information used by the last Congress in the discussion of the Act. There is a pressing demand on the part of the business community for this information. At

In Congress and elsewhere for further modification of the schedules. To these tables are appended the detailed votes in the Senate and the House of Representatives, upon the final passage of the Tariff Act; and also a comparative view of the votes, by States and sections, upon every Tariff Act from

1842 to 1884. The acts of the second session of the XLVIIth Congress were noticeably important. The digest of legislation contained in the Almanac includes the Civil Service Act and measures relating to the modification of the internal revenue system, the reduction of letter postage and money-order rates, the introduction of postal notes, the organization of the Army and Navy, pensions, public lands and the Indian question. A similar abstract of the political platforms of the year reveals the attitude of the two great parties on public questions, and notably on the issues of Civil Service Reform and Protection. There is also a brief synopsis of important judicial decisions. A series of remarkable struggles over the election

of United States Senators was a prominent feature of the political situation last year. A complete record of these contests has been made up from the journals of the various Legislatures. It is supplemented in the Almanac by full election returns from all the States voting in October and November. The strength of each State in the new Electoral College and the gains and losses of each section of the country are clearly brought out on another page. The Government lists include the stances where the wrecked ship must furnish

principal officers of the Executive Department; the diplomatic officers of the United States and the foreign legations residing here; the Supreme, Circuit and District judges; the committees and members of the XLVIIIth Congress; the State and County officials of New-york; and the Governors, legislative terms, area and population of every State and Territory.

The general statistics relating to foreign trade,

the operations of the internal revenue, the National budget, the National and State banking systems, National and State indebtedness, the railroad system, and made other departments of trade and finance, comprise a fund of information of great practical importance. The work has been edited by he Hon, Edward McPherson, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives, and a statistician of the highest rank. The Almanae will be sent, postpaid, to any address. Price, 30 cents.

What is known as "The Tammany Committee on Organization" has just been named. Considering the trouble that Tammany causes the party, its leading committee must devote itself to disorgani-

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE lifts up his voice against the custom of slaughtering bi ds for the use of feminine fashion. This is a kind of protest which has been made before, but with no practica results. If the Buddhist reverence for all forms of life had any place in Western culture, the sacrifice of so many scores of thousands of pretty and innocent creatures for no worthier purpose than obedience to a decree of fashion, could not have been condoned. No doubt the Buddirists go altogether too far in theory, though they have modified their practice of late years. But the thoughtfulness for lower forms of life engendered by such a doctrine certainly cannot but tend to promote humanity, and perhaps the Western world has more need of progress in its relations to the so-called brute creation than in anything else. We have, it is true, societies for the prevention of ernelty to animals, but their existence really proves the backwardness of public opinion generally, for if animals were commonly well treated such organizations would not be needed. In India they have had hospitals for sick animals during over two thousand years, and many of these institutions are well endowed. Some day, no doubt, when we have solved the problem of human destitution and suffering, we too shall turn our sympathies, much enlarged by that time, to the anima creation. In the meantime, women have it in their power to put an end to the slaughter of birds for decerative purposes, and if they do not exert that power it is because they are under the thraldom of the brainless and heathen goddess Fashion.

The Commercial, of this city, asks us "Who's Hogan ?"-meaning who's Hogan that has been mentioned as the second choice of some of the American people for next President. For The Commercial not to know Hogan is to argue Hogan un known. Obviously, therefore, Hogan is a dark horse. We trust this explanation is satisfactory.

A passenger in a "bob-tail" car in this city was ulted by another passenger, and brought suit against the company on the ground that it ought cupants high out of water; which can be got to have had a conductor in the car to protect the passengers. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff, and he was awarded \$100 damages. This is likely to prove an awkward precedent for the "bols-tail" car companies generally. Passengers in those cars are exposed to many annoyances and dangers from which the presence of a conductor would free them The driver, being compelled to do double duty, ometimes has to stop the car in order to compel the due payment of the fares into the box. Dranken men and thieves have things pretty much their own way in the "bob-tails," especially when they are at all crowded. But if, as appears from this case, the public can collect damages from the car companies when they sustain injuries or insults which the absence of a conductor renders them liable to, the corporations will probably find in the end that it is most economical to change their sys tem, and employ conductors. At all events th theory of some of these street car companies, which seems to be that they have no particular duties toward the public, calls loudly for amendment, and the case cited is likely to produce a realizing sense among the directors of the need for reform.

PERSONAL

The health of Jefferson Davis is extremely poor this winter. His eyes give him much trouble and his step is feeble.

A notable visitor among the statesmen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon was Hamilton Fish.

Mrs. R. B. Hayes is attaining new distinction a the owner of one of the best poultry yards west of the Alleghenies. Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, will partic-

ipate in the Burns celebration in Boston this, even The Boston Post is receiving many subscriptions to ts fund to be presented to Lieutenant Rhodes, of

the Dexter, in recognition of his gallant services at the recent Gay Head disaster. Senator H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia, returned to Washington vesterday. He had expected to meet Governor Cameron, of Pennsylvania, here, but was disappointed.

Ex-Governor Benjamin F. Butler was hidden away at the Fifth Avenue Tuesday night and left the city at noon, three hours before the reporters learned that he was here. The late Mr. Holloway, the pill-maker, was a man

of most precise and methodical business habits. He always used to pay every one of his employes every night, and insisted upon transacting all his L. Q. C. Lamar is said by his Mississippi friends o be one of the few poor men in the United States

Senate. Of late years most of his salary has gone to pay old debts, obligations of a nature that only a man of scrupulous integrity would think of Secretary Folger spent yesterday in attending to usiness connected with the Treasury and with friends. He did not return to the Hoffman House

till nearly six o'clock, when he was immediately besieged by a small army of persons desiring favors. The Secretary is looking improved in health. David Dows, the well-known grain-merchant,

whose health has recently been somewhat impaired, s once more at his desk in his counting house. Though slightly paler than usual, there is nothing n his appearance to indicate anything but the most obust, physical condition consistent with his advanced years. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, according to informaReman Catholic preachers in the West. Cardinal McCloskey selected him to preach the opening sermon in the new Cathedral, and previously he had been invited to deliver the panegyric on O'Connell at the centennary celebration in Dublin.

1872 he was consecrated Bishop and was made on adjutor of Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis. For

Victor Wilder, musical critic of Le Parlement, is a Belgian, and has been trying by researches to glorify his country with the honor of having been Beetho. ven's ancestral country. He claims that Beethoven, although born at Bonn, was of Flemish origin, and that his great-grandfather was a prosperous wine merchant at Antwerp. The great symphonist's grandfather, Louis van Beethoven, was a musician of considerable talent, if not of genius, and at a of considerable talent, if not of genius, and at a Court musician to the Princely-Electoral Archbishop of Cologne The son of the Court musician was a drankard, and manifests! Little of his father's talent; but the drunkard's son inherited all his grandfather's talent, which in his person developed itself into genius M. Wilder says that Beethov in all his life preserved the portrait of his grandfather, who died when he was only three years old, and of whom he retained an affectionate remembrance.

The late Mrs. Susan Boylston Treadway, of Balimore, grand-daughter of John Adams, and niece of John Quincy Adams, was born in this city on August 8, 1796, on Beaver-st., which then was a fashiona ble quarter. She was one of the congregation in the Brattle Street Church, Boston, when Edward Everett, a handsome young man of twenty, preached his first sermou. She often related that he wore a large diamond ring on one of his fingers, and his theme was: "The fashion of the world passes away." Another of her memories was that of her husband and herself crossing the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace in the winter of 1818. Holding her baby in her arms, she scated berself on the big trunk con-taming her baggage, was strapped fast to it, and thus was hauled across on the ice, which broke up thus was named across on the ice, which broke up while they were crossing and put them in great peril. Among her mementos of the past she had a ring given to her by John Adams, containing a lock of his hair, and one of the pins that Mrs. John Adams wore when she was presented at Court to George III—the first woman ever presented at Court as an American Minister's wife.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- J. C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington this evening for a short visit to Indianapolis,

THE DRAMA-MUSIC

the Third Avenue Theatre, is a somewhat chaotic

GABRIEL CONROY The ping of "Gabriel Conroy," now current at

piece, and the movement of it cannot be easily followed except by persons who have previously read Mr. Bret Harte's cumbersome novel, upon which it is based. Nevertheless it reproduces several of the representative characters of the story, and it is supplied with several effective situations. It has been produced with appropriate scenery, portions of which are uncommonly picturesque, and with a good east of parts. Mr. McKee Rankin, as Cabriel onrog, presents an impressive type of simple, manly, reficent virtue, not very dramatic but essen tia ly attractive. Mr. Frederick Bryton is surprisingly fine as Jack Hamlin, the gambler-having caught the exact spirit of the original, and expressed it with the repose of assured vigor and with dramatic brilliancy. This is a decided success for the young actor, and it is altogether out of the realm of goodyism in which Mr. Bryton's talents have commonly hitherto been restricted. A very intelligent piece of acting, at one point suffused with some dramatic force, is given by Miss Luzzie Fletcher, as Julie Decarges; and it is a pity that the the actress should mar her work by inappropriate costumes. Mrs. Rankin is seen as a hoyden, and of ourse is comical. The piece merits attention from play-goers, and hereafter, when enrialled and amended, it may meet with considerable acceptance and success throughout the country.

LA GRANDE DUCHEESE.

The rejuvenating effect of rest was capitally temonstrated in the case of "La Grande Duchesse" at Haverly's Comedy Theatre last night. The little room which has enabled the comedians of Mr. Gran's company to appear to excellent advantage was crowded, and the pleasure rive by the performance semeed to be keener than that of any other performance of the Company. Much of this was due to the spirited acting of Mile Aimce, Mile, Angele, and MM. Mezieres, Lary, Guy and Vinchon (the latter doing the first really admirable acting that he has been seen in here), but more belonged to the credit of the operata. It needed only the rest of a few years, after the first long and uninterrupt campaign of "La Grande Duchesse," to show that for eleverness of plot, piquancy of satire, freshness, vigor and beauty of music, Offenbach's best operatta is still the unequalled model in his light style of dramatic composition, The music asks only little from the performers, but even at little was absent most of the time last night.

Te-morrow night Mile. Aimes will have a sentit, when the programme will comprise one act of "La Mascotte," one act of "La Jolie Parfumense" and one act of "La Vie Parisienne." The operetta will be repeated to-night and Saturday.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The "Beggar Student" will reach its hundreth performance at the Casine this evening and the audience will receive souven'rs of the occasion. The solo performers at the next Sunday even-

ing concert at the Casino will be M. Ovide Musin (violin), Miss Emma Juch, Mme. Teresa Carreno (piano), and Sig-The date of the second concert of the New-York Chorus Society has been changed from February 7

o February 20 to give time to prepare for a change in the programme. The whole of Brahms's "German Requiem" will be given, and instead of the Schumann symphony the music of "A Midsammer Night's Dream" The preliminary announcements are out for

the Wagner concerts, in which Mr. Thomas will have the co-operation of Fran Friedrich-Materna, Herr Hermann Winkelman and Herr Emil Scarla of the Imperial Opera of Vienna. The concerts will be three in number and will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the even-ings of April 22 and 24 and the afternoon of April 26. logs of April 22 and 24 and the attention of April 22 The orchestra will number 150 instruments. Subscrip-tions for boxes and stalls can be booked by application to John Mahnken, Room 7, Steinway Hall.

> JOHN McCULLOUGH IN BOSTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Jan. 23 .- John McCullough played 'Orthelle" to-night to a large house at the Boston Theatre. His support was good, and notably so in the case of Miss Viola Allen, whose Desdemona elicited the warmest approbation from the audience. The critics speak of her performance as extremely good, even when compared with that of older and more experienced actresses, and as really remarkable when Miss Allen's age is considered. She is apparently not yet eighteen, Mr. McCullough's engagement, which closes on Saturday night, has proved a profitable one.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE ADIRON

DACKS.

From The Unca Herald.

We take pleasure in republishing the following suggestions, which are advanced by Mr. E. D. Smalley, formerly of the State Engineer's office, and for many years a resident of Utica. Mr. Smalley had charge of the Engineer's office for a long time, and it is to be presumed that with the knowledge gained from that experience he knows what he is talking Enact laws forbidding on tax sale lands the cutting

1. Emact have formating of any finel or other necessary nec. As these titles are all in doubt, the State can make such restriction until the question is settled. 2. Repeat chapter 626 of the laws of 1881, by which certain patents for Adirondeck lands were issued. The sales were made by private contract, and are therefore

sales were made by private to contrary to law.

3. Cancel all tax sales and appropriate for public use all lands in arrears for taxes. Where no tax has been paid since 1881 a sale can be ordered outright. The Controller should be forbidden from permitting cancelling or redeeming lands within the needed district, unless the Attorney-General approved. All tax sale titles are defeated.

Alterney-General approved. All fax sale lilles are defective.

4. Cancel the sales of lands granted to the Sucket's Harber and Saratoga Railroad Company, and which were transferred by the Land Office in 1855. The area of land was 255, 202 sores, and the price paid was but \$2.0, 206 11, being flye cents per acre for most of it, and thirty cents for such portions as were in Hamilton, Warren and Essex Counties. The money should be paid with interest. The company have paid no taxes, and their lands are legally forfettable. The Adtrondack Railroad Company's grant is in the same condition. Up to the 12th of September last no taxes had been paid, and the road has not been extended in accordance with the terms of its charter.

HORIZONTAL REDUCTION FOLLY FOR DEMOCRATS

Mr. Carlisle's election was hailed as the adoption of a principle by the Democratic party, and as opining the prospect of a political controversy upon a real question. Even the Democrats who demied that it presented the issue of protection and free trade conceads. question. Even the Democrass was defected the issue of protection and free trade conceeded that it implied a revision of the tariff in an anti-protective or free-trade sense. But a horizontal tariff reduction is, as we have said, not a change of principle. It is merely a different degree of protection. In a party view it will not benefit the Democrats, and for the simple reason that it will be universally interpreted as the affectation of the virine of mederation, to which they have been forced by public orminon. It will not allow the suspicion that they would common. It will not allow the suspicion that they would